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THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 868.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, November 25, 1771.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following

To all the PATRIOTS *in Great-Britain and Ireland.*

ILLUSTRIOUS GENTLEMEN!

WITH unabating ardour you have long struggled against the torrent of corruption and undermining arts of despotism, which threaten to swallow up in the gulph of tyranny the liberties and every other blessing which is the birth-right of Britons and Englishmen. Your American brethren have united their ardent efforts with yours to accomplish the important and glorious end in view; but so numerous and potent are the enemies of freedom that our exertions have not yet been crowned with complete success. Glorious things are seldom obtained with ease; the prize of fame must be bought with persevering zeal in the paths of honour—The blessing we contend for, is worth suffering—is worth dying to preserve!—We represent posterity, and if we fall by the execrable hand of tyranny, we shall not fall alone, but millions will perish in our ruin! The motives to contend for Liberty are innumerable, and weighty as numberless, therefore no difficulties or dangers should intimidate our minds or cool our fervour in the glorious pursuit. Fierce opposition, and disappointments, should kindle new ardour, and death alone stop us in this heavenly course!——

Union of sentiment and uniformity in pursuing this grand concern, is, under Providence, the hinge on which our Liberties will turn; therefore this important point demands our deliberate and constant attention. No institution can better answer the end of government, or tend so much to the preservation of freedom, as the establishment of annual political lectures in the capital town in each Province, or County, in the kingdom. Such an institution is begun in the Massachusetts-Bay, & will we hope soon be established in every British Province in America, and in each county in Great-Britain and Ireland. The numerous and important advantages that will result from such an institution are so obvious they cannot escape the weakest minds, and multiplying arguments in its favour might be deemed a reflection upon enlightned understandings—but we can hardly forbear expatiating upon the blessings that will flow from such an institution—Knowledge is the foundation of human happiness, and grand barrier to keep out tyranny and all political evils—Ignorance is the gate at which the enemy enters the temple of freedom. Mankind want frequent alarms to keep their attention awake, and constant instruction to shew them the snares of designing men, and guide them in the paths of freedom; otherwise a fatal slumber gradually creeps upon the people, and before they see their danger, their ruin is inevitable.—By annual Lectures on government, the attention of every one will be engaged in contemplating this important subject, and deliberating on every interesting matter relating to the general welfare. In these Lectures the public interest will be held up to view, errors in government pointed out, and the people instructed in every thing relating to their prosperity and political happiness—Orations upon these occasions, will be eagle-eyed to discern the remotest danger, and studious to penetrate the hiden scenes of iniquity, and expose them, with their authors, to open day and detestation—This seems the surest way to lay a foundation for the invaluable blessing of a righteous government to all generations—Every consideration of duty to GOD, to our King, to the Nation, and to Mankind, argues an immediate exertion to accomplish this design.—Should any man oppose a plan so evidently calculated for the good of all, he will give a sure demonstration of a bad head or heart.

A people thus instructed in the knowledge of government, and the means by which the blessings of life are required, will soon rise to eminence and great glory. If the union between those Colonies and Great-Britain, with the other parts of the kingdom, should be continued, harmony and liberty restored and preserved, we may be the most happy and glorious kingdom that ever beheld the sun—flourish in freedom, in learning and religion, until all the kingdoms on earth are blotted out.—The foundation of this great building must be free Parliaments, they are the "temple of liberty;" and to keep the members pure from corruption, they must be annually chosen. In this way, and in this only, can the freedom of a state be preserved. The history of all nations confirm this truth; and many who were once free, still remain as monuments of departed liberty, and the curse of tyranny——a warning to all free states to guard with the utmost vigilance against the evils by which they fell.——I will repeat it, nothing can preserve the liberties of a people inviolate, but annual parliaments——these alone can keep the fountain of power uncorrupt. They are the grand courts of inquisition to inspect all officers and servants of the government, impeach wicked ministers, curb despotic kings, balance the other powers, punish and reward as merit or desert requires—prevent the wrong application of public money, or any other perversion—hold, not only the "purse strings," but the principal reigns of government, and regulate every important affair. In short, annual parliaments are the source of liberty and happiness, and without them it is vain to hope for either. King's, ministers, privy counsellors, or house of lords, are not of one thousandth part the importance,—these may all be dead to virtue, and liberty still live, but if the representatives of the people are corrupt, if the house of commons abandons freedom, she must inevitably expire.—May persevering virtue fortify and animate every mind solicitous for freedom and the prosperity of the kingdom; we have the most moving considerations to stimulate us to unremitting ardour in the glorious cause, and encouragement to hope amidst the vicissitude of fortune among nations, some event will happen whereby we may accomplish our design, & place freedom upon her native throne. Success is the common reward of persevering virtue. So uncertain are the lives of those who move the machine of tyranny, so fluctuating all human affairs, that by continued exertions a people may sooner or later "move some wheel" that will restore freedom.

The patrons of liberty in Great Britain and Ireland may rely upon the fidelity of the Americans (some few servile wretches excepted, who have sold themselves to work wickedness for gain) to assist them in exterminating tyranny and restoring liberty. Interest, a never-failing spring of action, will always operate strong in favour of liberty in America; being at a great distance from the court, very few will be corrupted by the poison of bribery: The infamous herd of place-men and pensioners will be small & contemptible here, and their influence not dangerous to freedom. For these reasons, America will preserve her liberty whatever may be the fate of the parent Country. This being a vast continent, the inhabitants must generally live upon the produce of their farms, which is the nurse of independency and freedom; and altho' the trading people in the seaport towns may be obliged to submit to impositions for a time, they will embrace the first opportunity to throw of the yoke; and the inland inhabitants ever animated with a spirit of freedom, will be their constant and powerful abettors. It is impossible in the nature of things that a people situated as the Americans are, should ever be enslaved by a foreign power; if they fall it must be by tyranny among themselves. The wildest imagination can hardly suppose this great continent of British America, which is more than three thousand miles long, from north to south, and extends from the Atlantic to the western Ocean, possessed of all the natural advantages for wealth, power and independency, should long be subjected and oppressed by an Island not one hundredth part so big!——It is therefore consummate folly and madness in Great-Britain to injure America, when kindness alone can preserve the union between the two Countries, and insure great and lasting advantages to the parent state——The rival nations in Europe will all fix their eyes on America, and court her alliance with the greatest assiduity, knowing that whatever maritime powerful nation shall be in alliance with America, and enjoy her trade, will derive from her such sources of wealth and power as will give it the pre-eminence and superiority in Europe, and among all nations in the world. America will not hesitate a moment to accept an advantageous alliance with any powerful nation, when Great-Britain becomes tyrannical, and a longer union with her would be dangerous to freedom and happiness.——If these weighty and glaring truths will not alarm the present administration, and the modern system of government is pursued, the fall of Great-Britain is certain, and her destruction near at hand!—Should the sons of virtue in Britain and Ireland, after all their noble efforts in the cause of freedom, be borne down by the torrent of despotism, and liberty be extinguish'd in British realms, America will open her arms wide to receive them, in her friendly bosom of peace and liberty they may spend their tranquil days, and breathe their last in the pure air of freedom.——But we hope the present dim aspect in Britain will pass away like the morning cloud, liberty rise, like the sun from the bed of night, and shine with unsullied rays until time is lost in Eternity!

AN AMERICAN.

vid pa. 627

New FLOUR

Superfine & common *Philadelphia* FLOUR & Bur. Middlings, just arrived & to be Sold by

CHARLES MILLER,

At Mr. PALMER's Store in King-Street.

ALSO,

Choice SUGARS,
Green COFFEE,
COCOA,
CHOCOLATE warranted good and free from any Mixture.

A few Pair very neat Deerskin Breeches, at One GUINEA a Pair, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Frazier,

At the Shop lately improv'd by Mr. JOLLY ALLEN, Opposite the Golden-Lyon, in Cornhill.

A General Assortment of English and India GOODS;—Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs; extraordinary good Bohea and Green Tea; Raisins, Currants, Cotton Wool, &c. &c. &c. Those who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being well used, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Three Cables, two of 8 Inches and one 10 Inch, good Lengths.

Robert Jenkens

Informs his Customers and others, That he has just open'd, and has now ready for Sale,

A General Assortment of

ENGLISH *and* INDIA GOODS,

suitable for the Season,

Which he Imported in the Captains Calef, Hall, Brown and Lyde from LONDON;

and is determined to Sell at the very lowest Rates, either by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop the Head of DOCK-SQUARE, just above the Market.

N. B. Very nice English Shoes and Clogs.

The Sale of the Dwelling-House,

Buildings and Land, late the Estate of Mr. Abiah Holbrook, deceased, which was to have been on the 25th Day of November Instant, as Advertised in this Paper, is put off to Thursday the Twenty-eighth Day of November Instant—When the same will ABSOLUTELY be Sold at publick Vendue to the highest Bidder.

The Sale to be on the Premises at Eleven o'Clock Before-noon of said Day. Boston, Nov. 25, 1771.

TO BE SOLD

A good double Decked Sloop,

of about 100 Tons, now lying at New-Boston.—For Particulars enquire of Timothy McDaniel.

Void page 429 & By Master Ward of Portsmouth.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

SAMUCIUS SCÆVOLA, a writer whom I very much admire, tells us, "A Massachusetts Governor the King *by Compact* may *nominate* and *appoint*, but *not pay*: For his support he must stipulate with the people, & until he does, he is no legal Governor; without this, if he undertakes to rule he is a USURPER."—These sentiments have given great disgust to the Governor & Council, and the publisher, it is said, is to be prosecuted: But if he has spoken the words of *truth* and *soberness*, why should he be *punished*? Is there any man in the community that can procure harm in a process of law, to him who speaks *necessary* and *important* truths? If there be such a man, mark him for a *Tyrant*. Is there any man whose publick conduct will not bear the scrutiny of truth? he is a Traitor, and it is high time he was pointed out.

I have upon this occasion looked into the Charter of the province in which the COMPACT between the King and the people is contain'd, and I find not a single word about the King's *paying* his Governor. If therefore the Charter is altogether silent about it, *Mucius* is certainly to be justified in saying that *by the compact* the King may not *pay* him; that is, there is nothing in the Charter to warrant it. But it is asked, whether the King may not pay his Governor notwithstanding? And ought it not to be looked upon as a mark of royal bounty and goodness, thus to save the people from being "burdened by a tax upon their polls and estates for a Governor's support?" This is the *Court* language; and great pains have been taken by some gentlemen, whose particular business it is to *ride through the several counties*, to spread it in every part of the province. But it has a tendency to *mislead* and ensnare. It no doubt sounds very agreeably in the ears of an unwary man, that by this *ministerial* manœuvre, the province have a saving of a thousand pounds sterling every year, for the support of a Governor. Let us consider the matter a little. Did not our ancestors, when they accepted this Charter, understand that they had contracted for a *free* government? And did not the King on his part *intend* that it should be so? Was it not understood, that by this contract every power of government was to be under a check adequate to the importance of it, without which, according to the best reasoners on government, and the experience of mankind in all ages of the world, that power must be a *tyranny*? Undoubtedly it was the sense of both parties in the contract, that the government to be erected by the Charter, should be a *free* government, and that *every* power of it should be properly *controuled* in order to constitute it so. I would then ask, what weight remains in the scale of the *democratick* part of the constitution to check the *monarchick* in the hands of the governor, if the king has not only an uncontroulable power to nominate and appoint a governor, but may pay him too? If any one will point out to me a *sufficient* weight to balance the scale, I will differ from *Mucius*: But until that is done, I must be of his mind, that the king has *no right* to pay his governor; "For that, he must stipulate with the people"; otherwise our civil constitution is rendered *materially different* from what the contracting parties intended it should be, viz. a free constitution. It places the governor in such a state of independency as must make any man *formidable*.——It puts it in his power in *many* instances to act the *tyrant*, even under the appearance of all the *forms* of the constitution.—The man who is possessed of a power to act the tyrant when he thinks proper, let him become possessed of it as he may, is at least an USURPER of power that *cannot* belong to him in any free state—Power is intoxicating: There have been few men, if any, who when possessed of an *unrestrained* power, have not made a very bad use of it—They have generally exercised *such* a power to the terror both of the good and the evil, and of the good more than the evil—While a governor is possessed of a power without any other check than that which the constitution has provided, upon a supposition that the king by charter may *pay* him as well as *appoint* him, for aught I can see, under *such* an administration as the *present*, I mean in England, he may make the people slaves as soon as he pleases and keep them so as long as he pleases. I have heard it asked, What! may not the king make a present to his governor of fifteen hundred sterling every year, if he sees fit? Is not his MAJESTY allowed to be upon a footing with even a private subject? This reasoning is very plausible, but I think not just. In some respects the king is *more* restrained than the lowest of his subjects. He may not for instance, turn a Roman Catholic, or marry one of that religion, and hold his crown: He forfeits it by law if he does. And why? Because it has been found that the Roman Catholic principles are *inconsistent* with the *principles* of the British constitution, which is the rule of his government. And there is the same reason why the governor who is appointed by the crown, should stipulate with the people for his support, if that mutual check among the several powers of government, which is essential to every free constitution, is otherwise destroyed.—If the king's paying or making yearly presents to his governor, renders him a different being in the state from that which the Charter intends he shall be, and that to the prejudice of the people, the king by the compact may not pay him, for in such a case, it would be inconsistent with the *principles* of our constitution——No king can have a right to put it in the power of his governor to become a tyrant, or govern arbitrarily; for he cannot be a tyrant or govern arbitrarily himself.

I beg leave to make a supposition; That his Holiness the Pope, for the sake of once more having a Catholic King seated on the British throne, should make him a present yearly of eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the support of himself and his household, it would be a great saving indeed to the nation; but would the people, think you, consent to it because of that saving? Should we not hear the faithful Commons objecting to it as an innovation big with danger to the rights and liberties of the nation? I believe it would be in vain to flatter them that their constituents would be eas'd of the burden of a tax upon their polls and estates, by means which would render their king thus independent *of them*, and place him in a state of absolute dependance, for his support, upon another, who had especially for a long course of years, tried every art and machination to overthrow their constitution in church and state——Would not the people justly think there would be danger that such a king thus dependent on the pope, and oblig'd by him, would be as subservient to the admonitions of his Holiness, or his Legate in his name, as a certain provincial governor, *we know*, has been to the instructions of a minister of state, upon the *bare prospect* of his being made independent of the people for his support.

COTTON MATHER.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,
Please to insert the following,

To the Man whom Conscience forbids to stile my Governor.

SIR, *By B. Young*

A Patriot Prince on his death bed left this sage admonition to his heir; 'Beware my son of *doing wrong* to any one *yourself*; or of suffering any one (particularly *your servant*) to do wrong to others: For one wrong *done* or *connived* at by you, will produce a million by its example; and each of these will multiply others, in their justification or defence.'

How happy had it been for you, Sir, had you made this sentiment your own at setting out in life! The moderate share of genius you possess, if *warmed* with a *love* of *Right*, and animated with that *benevolence* for your *fellow creatures*, which *exalts* the human mind above its *little self*, would have rendered you beloved, if not considerably admired.

Give me leave, Sir, to imagine your undebauched heart then glowing towards your countrymen with the feelings of a christian, and judgment of a man. What rapture would have returned upon your mind from considering yourself in league with the Deity, an instrument in his hand to diffuse his blessings impartially among his people? A virtuous habit, would have preserved a humane sympathy with every sensitive being within your knowledge.

This you may say would have given you trouble and some degree of pain, but surely the pleasures arising from that *peace* which passeth all understanding, would have been to you an exceeding great reward.

Are riches the desire of your eyes? In the right hand of wisdom and virtue are riches, yea, durable riches, and pleasures for evermore——Does power inflame your ambition? Consider you can be but a subordinate ruler, you must please a master, or be at last '*dismissed* and *punished*', let the denunciation seem as grating to you as it will; and who so great, so powerful or honorable a master as the King of Kings, who requires you on pain of his highest displeasure, to govern this great people as one that must give an account? The meanest peasant is as much the darling of heaven as the finest courtier——Is honor *(a good name)* better to you than silver? You cannot certainly expect much of this, from ensuring to yourself the reputation of having the principal hand in subverting the constitution of your country——Is a good conscience a most cordial companion through life, and a comforting stay to the soul, when, sublunary things receeding, the DIVINITY *enlarges* upon the mind? This is only to be maintained in *doing unto others*, as by change of circumstance you would *wish them to do unto you*. A timely check to the *rabies dominandi* which early infected your mind, would have secured you all these. But alas such a conquest as this was too hard for a stripling, who early confessed he had sucked *prerogative milk*, and observed *it would never be good times till the landed interest was got into few hands*——Who with the celebrated Claudia felt always a sovereign contempt for the *scoundrel mob*, meaning by these the bulk of the citizens.

Were you ignorant of the numberless and inconceivable calamities, usurpation, tyranny and oppression, inevitably bring upon a brave & free people, I should pity your head, & in some measure excuse your heart. But I presume you would as readily ruin me for discovering a doubt of your capacity as integrity, or may I add, humanity? Indeed while I am upon that head, I know not how I can expect to escape destruction from you in one shape or other, if you proceed in the manner you are now said to be going on. If you can of your own motion, without the pretence of one iota of authority for it, erect yourself and as many as you please of your council into a court of judicature, and barely on suspicion, hale a gentleman before you to answer for an affront pretended to be offered yourself: Nay some go so far as to say, that even during this process *pendente lite* before you, the same atrocious crime (no doubt as *dangerous* to the very *being of government*, as was the modest address to governor Bernard, which made so much noise a day or two) is to be bro't *by information* before another tribunal. It also seems the matter is to be remarkably *hurried* along, and threats we hear are given out, that if any attorney dares to vindicate the publication, he shall be thrown over the bar. Here Sir, my text most remarkably applies itself. How *terrible* a thing is it for a little tyrant to begin a deviation from the beaten path of his duty! One would think that a people who in seven years had been declared *controulable* in every action, taxable i. e. *deprivable* of every farthing, liable to the imposition of an indefinite number of revenue officers, invested with such powers as destroy utterly the notion of a man's house being his castle, and this too augmented by the virtue of those baleful death warrants to the constitution, called writs of assistance, to all the wanton exertions of a pretended prerogative in the hands of a ministerial creature; to a fleet and standing army to carry these dreadful measures into execution; to a seizure of the principal fortress in the dominion, and garrisoning it with troops, utterly independent of the legislature of the province; to the virtual, absolute incapacitation of that legislative to act with any efficacy, for the protection of the rights of their constituents; one I say would have thought that such a people allowed to be sensible enough, in all the foregoing trials of temper, would hardly be irritated anew, with an entire invasion of every remaining security that ever a Caracalla or a Dionisius of Sicily could wish to deprive them of at once. If perhaps one oppression will make a *wise man mad*, what must be the outrage and despair of a people over whom the coercive power is absolute, and by them uncontroulable; where grievances may be multiplied by millions, and even the most fundamental of them cannot be so much as enquired into without exposing a worthy citizen to the unconstitutional hardship of suffering a persecution in the *Star-Chamber* mode of prosecuting by information, and even then deprived of counsel for his defence: If menaces of loss of living, can deter men of conscience and spirit from stemming the torrent which aims to sweep off the last resource of the wretched, the opportunity of complaint; surely Sir, these steps are alarming; these strides are very rapid.

What hope, Sir, have we left, if our representatives are reduced to cyphers, with whom it seems you have very little business, however universal and earnest be the complaints of the people of a long neglect of most interesting matters to them: If our courts of justice be filled with expectants, of whose behavior no Printer is by me requested to advertise the world, having already thoroughly established its own reputation, without the pains: If denied of that inestimable and indefeasable birthright of an Englishman, which secures to him his liberty and fame, 'till a majority of twenty-four of the grand inquest of his county find him guilty of a crime, if put to the difficulty of sending to another government for lawyers to defend us, and after that harassed with prosecutions in such distant counties as are supposed to have pliant jurors?

You know, Sir, that to prevent such cruel treatment of man to man as this, government itself was instituted; and I cannot realize it yet, that you could bear to contemplate the horror and confusion, perhaps carnage and desolation, that might follow such a train of most glaring injustice and intolerable stretch of power!

Your party gives out that you have not a fair chance if a bill is presented to a grand jury, having found the aversion of these sort of people to the star chamber law of libels, which holds the *truest* representation of the villainy of any ruler to be the most *false*, scandalous and seditious libel upon government itself. Had you compared small things with great, you might have been ashamed to have attacked the press for telling you in a pretty indeterminate hypothetical way, what all the world believes true to a tittle. The very notice you take of it confirms it to every one! Call me a *seditious incendiary*, a fellow of *no property* who aims at nothing but a *revolution* in the *state* that he may enrich himself with the substance of others, I laugh at the pointless invective: And how dirt can stick to such excellent hands, as some say you possess, rather than mine, may be accounted for by your vindicators, if any of them please to undertake it. Your master has been treated with ten times the freedom you have been, and of late has declared his aversion to meddle with the press any further.

The King of Prussia ordered the paper which reproach'd him bitterly to be stuck up again; but well does Montesquieu observe that petty sovereigns are much more irritable than great one's; the reason is plain. But considering the advantage you have over him in one shape, and the uneasy terms on which you hold this odious, this formidable tenure, 'tis no wonder you endeavor to rid your side of such a pricking thorn. Were I in your place, I would tremble at being tho't a *usurper*, and knowing that I was incapable of denying that I held more power than was possibly reconcileable with any idea of freedom in the people I governed. The case between Mucius and you is as short and plain as an honest man could wish. Should it be determined by a *grand* and *petty jury* of this county, that you are a governor *nominated* and *appointed*, only, by the King, and such a one, as holds no powers inconsistent with the liberty and security of men entitled to all the privileges of natural born subjects of Great-Britain, they will undoubtedly find him guilty of writing and publishing a *false*, scandalous and seditious libel against you. Or on the contrary, should they in conscience believe you are in possession of an independency unknown even to your master; and that independency assumed in downright opposition to the will of the people you govern, and exactly reversive of their and your conditions; i. e. that whereas your constitutional condition is that of a servant, your assumed one, is that of an uncontroulable despot, they will be hard set to find the *falsehood*: And if you cannot bear to be told of such attrocious crimes as conspiring the destruction of so great a people, for the gratification of a humour becoming only the Devil himself, to vex and torment; and directed in a like manner more especially at the most noble, disinterested and virtuous members of the community, do not further deserve it.

All men of sense must be convinced of the badness of your cause when you discover a reluctance to leave it to the legal determination of an impartial grand jury. If you deny they are impartial, the implication is strong against you, that you are driving measures alarming to the whole community; and such as writers ought to be rewarded rather than punished for exposing to every one. They know that a free Press can never hurt an honest man; and I presume the secretion of the crimes of a traitor or usurper from the knowledge of the public, will not yet become a public engagement.

Could yourself or any one for you, deny a tittle laid to your charge, or set your behaviour in any thing of a better light than we receive it from those authors your tools affect to call the *faction*, it would certainly be attended to; but the complement of our freedom of complaint, is too important, to be made to any man, much less a man to whom this province feels so little obligation. It would be infernal injustice to hinder your puppey to yelp in proportion to the pain you gave him by trampling on him; and if Englishmen will bear a treatment too base for a puppey, they may yelp to eternity under your tramplings, without the pity or further regard of their much neglected monitor.

HYPERION.

P. S. A certain writer addressing a great man in a situation similar to your's, says, 'You have voluntarily abdicated the *love* of this people, & have rendered yourself too ridiculous to move their *fears*.' If your privy council persuade you otherwise, pursue your malicious prosecution in your *own way*, and it will at least ensure the sale of another edition of Zenger's trial with additions, &c.

(3) vid pa. 242

(4) vid in Index for addresses to y King

vid page 612. ‖ vid. Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2. ¶ Gov.r Hutchinson —— vid in the Index for all his Speeches. & vid. page 576. ¿ vid Mucius Scevola pa. 612. ? vid Libel on Gov.r Barnard pa. 38. Vol. 2. ? vid. declaratory act pa. 792. vol. 1. (1) The Commissioners. vid y.r appointment & Commission pa. 748. Vol. 1 — pa 253. Vol. 2. (2) vid arrival of Fleet &c pa. 263. Vol. 2.

The following was omitted last Week, for want of Room.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

As you profess Impartiality in your Publications; if you'll please to insert the following, you will oblige one of your constant Readers.

IN your last monday's paper, it is observed, that after inserting this article, "Married] The Rev. Mr. John Bacon," &c. The public are informed that "a "clergyman lately married the day previous to the ce- "bration of the nuptials, preached from those words, "*All things are ready*". It is very obvious, the same clergyman is here intended by the writer of the paragraph, who is mentioned in the preceding article. But what if Mr. Bacon had preached from those solemn and important words the day before his marriage: Would any serious and discerning mind, who attends to the true import of the text, have conceived an impropriety in a minister's insisting on the doctrine therein contain'd, either on the day previous to his marriage, or on any other day? Had what you here advertize been a fact, I am not sure but that all sober and judicious persons would have considered the notice taken of it, rather as an ungenteel, trifling, ill-natured remark, than an important article of intelligence, (not to mention the horrid impiety of treating the most solemn and awful truths of divine revelation in this ludicrous and malevolent manner.) But how much more mean and criminal must the disposition therein discovered appear to all serious and impartial minds, when they are assured, that what is asserted of Mr. Bacon's preaching from those words, *the day previous to the celebration of the nuptials*, is so far from being agreeable to truth, that he has not preached from them since the beginning of last December.

Another article of intelligence in your paper respecting Mr. Bacon, which perhaps may be thought to deserve some notice, is the following, "It is said the worshiping assembly at the old "south church, whose pastor had so *prematurely*, as "well as unexpectedly in the *absence* of his *senior* col- "league, read the Governor's proclamation with the "*exceptionable* clause, stopped after divine service was "ended yesterday, and expressed their great dissatisfaction "at that part of the Rev. Mr. Bacon's conduct." Did we not know that there is such a being in the world as the father of lies, it would be hard to account for this article's making it's appearance in your paper. Mr. Bacon desired the brethren of the church and congregation to stop after divine service was ended, in order (as is usual before our anniversary thanksgiving) to vote a collection for charitable and pious uses; after which a motion was made, the import of which was to consider whether our public thanks should be agreeable to the tenor of the *exceptionable* clause in the Proclamation; not a word was said in the meeting respecting Mr. Bacon's conduct. It is generally supposed (and I have reason to think justly) that Mr. Bacon, being a stranger, and not having been informed of the usual time of reading the proclamation, conceived a propriety in its being read as soon as might conveniently be done after it came to hand. Nor do I know of any reason that can be given why it is not as proper to be read three Sabbaths before the day appointed for publick thanksgiving, as two; especially as custom is various in this respect.

It seems to be represented as a great peice of imprudence in Mr. Bacon to presume to read the proclamation in the absence of his *Senior* colleague. As to the terms *Junior* and *Senior*, I think them hardly worth mentioning, and I hope our Rev. Pastors will never be disposed to *contend for the chief rooms, or who shall be the greatest*. I shall not undertake to determine what it is that constitutes Seniority in a minister of the gospel; whether a *Senior* pastor is one of an *higher order*, or of *older standing* in the ministry, is left with every one to determine for himself: Some have supposed the former, and some the latter; and for this reason I suppose it is that these have sometimes consider'd Paul as the youngest of the apostles. However, I believe, there has not generally been supposed to be so great a distinction between colleague pastors among us, as that it should be thought criminal for the *Junior* to read a proclamation in the absence of his *Senior*.

The Publick are now at liberty to pass what judgment they think proper, both on Mr. Bacon's conduct, and what you have published with respect to it.

S. C.

BOSTON, November 25.

Field-Officers commissioned for the First Regiment of Militia in the County of Plymouth.

George Watson, Esq; Colonel.
Briggs Alden, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
Isaac Winslow, Esq; Major.

Capt. Whipple, arrived at Providence, left Hispaniola the 19th ult. informs that before he sailed, a shock of an Earthquake threw down the church at Cape-Francois, but that not much other damage was sustained by it; also that upwards of 30 people in a day, for several weeks, had been buried at the Cape, who had died of a Fever.

Thursday sailed for LONDON, the Ship HALEY, Capt. James Scott, in whom went Passenger Mr. Boyer, of Narraganset.

Also sailed Capt. Chambe[illegible] for London, in whom went Passengers, Mr. Joseph Domett, Merchant.

Married, Mr. William Jones, Apothecary, to Miss Hannah Reed, Daughter of Mr. John Reed, of this Town, an agreeable young Lady.

Last Monday was married here Mr. Shrimpton Hunt, Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Fairfield.

We hear from Georgia, that lately died there the Rev'd Mr. Samuel Frink, a Missionary from the Society for propagating the Gospel, &c. and Rector of a Church in Savannah.—He was Son to the Rev'd Mr. Thomas Frink of Rutland District, and educated at Harvard-College, 1758.

Last Week died suddenly at Weymouth, Mr. James Blake, belonging to Dorchester: He was a young Gentleman, just setting out in preaching, was educated at Harvard-College, 1769.

At Dorchester, Mr. Aquilla Tolman, aged 66 Years, He went from his House after Dinner, to put away some Flax, which he said was the only Thing he had to do to finish his Fall Work, and not returning at Sunset, they went to the Barn, where they found him dead.

Last Tuesday died at Needham, Lieut. Amos Fuller, in the Seventy first Year of his Age; he was as well as usual till about 2 o'Clock, was taken ill at Table, soon fell into violent Convulsions, and expired between six and seven.

We can allude to our Readers, That the Proprietors of one the *Places* of publick Worship in this Town, at an annual Meeting by Adjournment, taking under Consideration the Governor's Proclamation, recommending to Ministers and People to return humble & hearty Thanks for the *Continuance* of our civil and religious Privileges, voted as their Opinion that we had Reason to lament before God a Deprivation of the publick Rights and Liberties, and thank'd their Rev. Pastor for omitting to read the Proclamation.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated Sept. 22, 1771.

"The Commissary of Virginia is now here with a View of prosecuting the Scheme of an American Episcopate; you will consider, Whether any Measures on your Side, may contribute to counteract this dangerous Innovation. Regarding it as threatning the Subversion both of our civil and religious Liberties; it shall meet with all the Opposition in my Power."

IT has been a Matter of much Speculation who the Author of the Centinel is. The Person who signs A Lady, *in Draper's Paper, must be mistaken in the red Cloak Gentleman. The People who parade the 'Change cannot be thought so well acquainted with civil, natural & common Law, or the Constitutions of foreign States, as that Writer certainly is. Some have supposed it a celebrated Lawyer; but the frequent Quotations and Allusions to Scripture, render it altogether unlikely to be one of that Profession. Whoever the happy Genius is, we wish him all the Applause his admirable Writings richly merit.*

William Bant,

HAS received by the Boston Packet, Captain Lyde, just arrived from London—A further Supply of fine and coarse Broad Cloths, German Serges, emboss'd Serges, Shalloons, Durants and Tammies, Kerseys, Coatings, Ratteens, Bearskins, plain and sprigg'd Everlastings, black, crimson and green Drawboys, very fine and common Serge Denims, Brolioes, Popplins, Crapes, Camblets, cloth-coloured and crimson flower'd Russell, black, blue, green and scarlet Hair Plush, strip'd Duffils, 8, 9, and 10-4 Blankets, Paduasoys, Ducapes, English & India Damasks, Mantuas, white and yellow plain and plated Buttons, &c. Which Goods make up a compleat Assortment for the Winter, and will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for CASH, at his Store fronting *Dock-Square*.

† Where all Persons who will favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being well used. Nov. 18.

To be Sold or Exchang'd—A Schooner of about 70 Tons, long Quarter-deck, that has been us'd in the Fishery—for a larger Vessel, either Schooner or Brig—or for the Hull of any such Vessel, exclusive of Sails and Rigging. For further Particulars, Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A Commodious Dwelling-House,

near the Market, two Rooms on a Floor, with a good Pump, Yard and Out-Houses: The Pay to the Purchaser will be made easy. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Frederick Roberts

HAS bro't with him from LONDON, In the Ship Boston-Packet, Capt. Lyde,

A compleat Assortment of Jewellery and other Goods, which consists of the following Articles.

PATENT Ass-skin Memorandum Books, Pocket Books with & without Instruments, patent Razors, ditto Penknives, Scissors, Steel Snuffers, Cork Screws, Sugar Nippers, Pocket Pistols, Steel Sword Chains with Swivels, & Swivels for ditto, Steel Watch Chains, Key Swivels to hook to the Side, painted Japan Waiters, Bread Baskets, Sugar Tongs, Candlesticks with Snuffers, &c. compleat Pinchbeck, Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, gilt & not gilt, Ladies gilt Watch Chains, Silver Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, plaited ditto, ditto Spurs, Trinkets of all Kinds, with sundry other Articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. The above Goods to be sold at ROBERTS and LEE's Shop nearly opposite the Post-Office, in Cornhill, Boston: Where all Kind of Jewellery is manufactur'd and repaired as neat and as reasonable as in London. The above Goods being purchased with the Cash of the Manufacturers in England, will enable them to sell at the lowest Rates, for Cash only.

Most Money given for old Gold and Silver Lace.

All Persons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Deacon John Eliot, *late of* Boston, *Stationer, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order for a speedy Settlement, to* Joseph Eliot, *and* Thomas Crafts, *Jun. Administrators on said Estate.*

For *NEW-YORK*,

The Sloop *Hannah, Joseph Chapman*, Master, will sail in a few Days. For Freight or Passage, enquire of Benjamin Andrews, jun.

Said *Andrews* has to Let a convenient Brick Warehouse, on the South Side the Town-Dock, suitable for either English or West-India Goods.

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable young Negro Man,

who hath been brought up to the Cooper's Business, but can turn his Hand to any Labour in Town or Country. Enquire of Edes and Gill

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TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A Variety of European Goods, viz.

Broad Cloths, Forrest ditto, Cambiets, Calamancoes, Cotton Velvets, Irish Hollands, Checks, Sheeting, Garzes, Shalloons, Mens and Womens Hose, Wearing Apparel, House Furniture, Watches, &c. &c.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

John Austin, jun.

And to be Sold at his Shop in Charlestown, near the Pot-Ash Works,

A large and fresh Assortment of English, India and Scotch Goods,

Which he is determined to sell as cheap as any one in the Province, for Cash only, viz.

CRimson, scarlet, blue, drab, chocolate, claret, cinnamon and other colour'd broad-cloths, with trimmings to match the same, forrest cloths, german serges, Devonshire kerseys, lambskin, Bath beavers, green and mix'd knapt beaver coating, crimson, pink and green Colchester bays, white flannel, emboss'd serge, superfine black cotton velvet, dark and olive-colour'd velverets, crimson hair plush, black and cloth-coloured drawboys, black everlastings, plain black russel, crimson, green and cloth-coloured superfine broad damask, flower'd russells, pink and brown grizetts, brown camblets, plain and striped cambleteens, hungarian and Queen stuff, callimancoes, tammies and durants of all colours, shalloons, 3 and 4-threaded breeches pieces of all colours, mens and womens worsted and cotton hose, mens and womens superfine thread gloves, womens black silk gloves, silk and worsted mitts of all colours, bath lamb mitts and womens coloured gloves, white and black plain and figured gauze, white and black catgut, white parisnet, 6-4 muslin, silk linnen and gauze handkerchiefs, brocaded clogs and galloshoes, black taffaty, black and cloth-coloured ell-wide persians, black white and blue sarsnet, yard-wide black alamode, black white and blue plain and figured sattins, black figured moder, black scarlet pink and white snail trimming, black bone and blond laces, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linnen, lawns and cambricks, callico & chints, striped holland, cotton checks of all widths, fine & coarse bedtick, dowlass, oznabrigs, yellow holland, yellow canvas, buckrams, fine sewing silks of all colours, silk twist, silk and hair, crewels of all colours, silk knee garters, coat, shoe and quality binding, silk ferrets, ribbons, death-head and basket buttons, metal and plated ditto, shirt buttons, tapes of all widths, white and coloured threads, cap wire, pins, needles, fans, necklaces, combs, chip hats, hatters trimmings of the newest fashion, childrens red Morocco shoes, fine and coarse shagbottoms, Loaf Sugar, Cotton-wool, &c.

POT-ASH KETTLES.

Sold by *JOSEPH WEBB*,

Near Oliver's Dock, BOSTON;

CAST in this PROVINCE, with Clay Capes, (as no Sort are Cast without) from the best Bog and Rock Ore, far Superior to any Cast in either of the Provinces upon the Continent (that are made of Mountain Ore so called) as this Sort of Ore is fit for little Use except Pigs for making Bar Iron.

**** These *Kettles* are Smooth within, and free from Sulphurous Honey Comb Holes, which the other Sort are Subject to.

And as the said *Webb* has sold large Quantities of this Sort, with general Satisfaction to his Customers. He Flatters himself that they will give him the Preference, notwithstanding any Pompous Advertisment to the Contrary.

N. B. These Kettles when render'd Useless, will fetch as much at the Forge's as any Old Kettles whatever.

CASH for *FLAX-SEED*

At Ellis Gray's *Store*,

Opposite East-End of Faneuil Hall;

Where may be had, cheap for CASH,

Hemp, Cordage,	Cheshire Cheese,
Duck, Ticklingburgh and Ozenbrigs,	Loaf and brown Sugar,
Twine, Hooks and Lines,	Superfine Philadelphia
Hyson and Souchong Tea by the Chest.	Flour and Bar Iron,
	Pepper by the Bag.

ALSO,

English and India GOODS.

Also a few Bags Allspice—Salt Petre by the Cask.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Leavitt from Canso. Walker from Surranam. Collas, Mouatt & Ingersol from Newfoundland. Davis and Laha from Halifax. Smith & Eldridge from Cape-Nichola. Bosworth from Maryland. McLeod and Butler from Esequebo. Godfrey from Surranam & St. Martins. Luce from St. Martins. Chadwell from St. Eustatia and Cape Nichola. Smith from Turks Island. Welcomb from Gaudaloup. Rogers from Philadelphia.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Ten Whites. No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday, 10 min. after	2	Friday, 34 m' aft.	5
Tuesday, 7 min. af.	3	Saturday, 29 m. af.	6
Wednesday, 0 m. aft.	4	Lord's Day 20 m. af.	7
Thursday, 40 min. after	4	L. Qr. 29 D. 5 Morn.	

(Advertisements omitted, will be in our next.)

// Vid. pa. 603. # vid. pa. 610. ‡ vid pa. 598. ¶ vid pa. 535.

Thomas Brown,

At the Crown and Sceptre in Beck Street, has for Sale,

A good Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, very cheap for Cash only.

ALSO,

Some RHUBARB, at a remarkable low Price, find by several proper Judges who have made trial of it, to be equal in Quality to any ever imported into America.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Capt Caleb Symmes, late of Charlestown, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts: And all who are indebted to said Estate, are also desired to make Payment, unto ELIZABETH SYMMES, Executrix.

Charlestown, Nov. 15, 1771.

TO BE LETT,

A large commodious Dwelling-House situate in Hanover Street, three Rooms & a Kitchen on a Floor, with a good Pump, Yard and Garden. —For further Particulars, inquire of Capt. Jonathan Freeman, or the Printers hereof.

A capable sober Woman, that can be well recommended, wants a Place in a Gentleman's Family, to take the Care of a House, or do the common Work of a small Family.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Dry Hides, Piemento and Cotton, to be Sold at Griffin's Wharff.

CLAVERACK, October 18, 1771.

SUTTONIAN INNOCULATION For the SMALL-POX.

MR. LATHAM Surgeon to the King's (or 5th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Public, That by the Desire of several Gentlemen and Ladies belonging to *Massachusetts-Bay* and *Connecticut Government*, he has engaged several convenient Houses in CLAVERACK, for the Reception of such Persons as chuse to be Inoculated after this easy and successful Method; where his Patients may remain unmolested, and afterwards enjoy every Advantage arising from the SUTTONIAN SYSTEM.

Mr. LATHAM Inoculates from six Weeks old, to any Age; and in every Season of the Year.

STRANGERS may be Inoculated, dieted, attended, and agreably lodged from Twelve Dollars and a half, to five and twenty Dollars each; according to the different Apartments, &c. &c. There are at present Accommodations for two Hundred Persons at a Time.

N. B. Good Stables are provided, and a careful Person appointed to take Care of Horses, upon very reasonable Terms.

Ran-away from me the Subscriber on the Ninth of November Instant, a Negro Man Servant named CROMARTE, commonly called CRUM, who formerly belonged to Mr. Bracket, Innholder in School-Street, Boston. He is a likely well-made Fellow, rather short, of a middling Stature, and about 27 Years of Age; carried with him an old Hat, a good grey Frock of Beaver Coating, a red Cloth short Waistcoat double-breasted, an old brown-coloured short Coat much worn, an old striped Woollen Waistcoat, a Cloth coloured great Coat, three white Linnen Shirts ruffled at the Bosom, a new cotton and linen, and an old striped cotton and linnen Shirt, a Pair of Buckskin Buff-coloured Breeches almost new, a Pair of mix-coloured Yard Stockings, and two Pair of brown-thread Stockings. Whoever shall take up said Runaway, and return him to me his Master in Boston, or secure him in some public Goal, and give Notice thereof to me, so that I shall have him again, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. And all Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned not to carry off or harbour said Fellow, who is a Slave for Life.

Boston, Nov. 16, 1771. SAMUEL FITCH.

Joseph Peirce

HAS received by the last Vessels from LONDON, a genteel Assortment of Winter Goods, which he will sell for ready Money, (at his Shop the North Side of the Town-House, Boston,) as cheap as can be bo't in Town—— *Among them is,*

SCARLET and other colour Broad Cloths of all Prices, plain and rapt Beaver Coatings, Beaverkins, Lambskins, Kerseys, Scarlet Whitney, Baizes, Flannels, Muffs and Tippets, Fine Trimmings, German Serges, Velvevets, Hosiery, and Gloves of all Kinds, a Variety of Articles for Womens Wear, &c. &c.

HYSON TEA

of the very *finest Flavour*, in Pound and Half Pound Cannisters, *just opened*, at Seven Pounds Ten Shillings O. T. a Pound, and without Cannisters at Seven Pounds. Also best *Souchong*, and Bohea Tea, China Ware, *Spices*, *New Philadelphia Flour* just arrived, both superfine and common.

The best of Dumb Fish to be Sold by ENOCH RUST, at the Head of Hancock's Wharff.

TO BE SOLD,

Choice Firkin BUTTER,

to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF, near the Hay-Market, South End.

TO BE SOLD BY

Amorys & Taylor,

At their Store in King-Street, opposite the Custom House,

A very large and compleat Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.

ALSO,

IRISH LINNENS,

Of all Prices, extremely cheap,

Nails,

Gunpowder warranted to be of the best Quality.

Window Glass, 7 by 5, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8.

Lead,

Shot,

Genuine Kippen's Snuff,

Bohea Tea and Spices,

Writing Paper of all Sorts,

Bibles, and Account Books,

A Variety of Cutlery and other Hard Ware Goods.

As they constantly keep by them a large Assortment of almost every Kind of Goods usually imported from *Great-Britain*, and have them immediately from the Manufacturers——Country Shopkeepers may be supplied at any Time with what Goods they want, and on as low Terms as at any Store in BOSTON.—Town Shopkeepers also, who usually import their Goods, may have them on such Terms as may answer them as well as importing.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Symmes,

At his Shop near the Golden-Ball,

Best Stone, Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, set in Silver, at the Sterling Cost and Charges, which is near as cheap as common Silver. Likewise best polish'd Shoe and Knee Chapes for Silver Buckles, a few Stones and Foyle, and sundry Articles us'd in the Goldsmith's Business.

N. B. Makes and sells most Sorts of Goldsmith's and Jeweller's Ware, as Cheap as can be had in Boston.

Just imported in Captain Bryant from LONDON, And to be Sold by

John Adams, & Co^{y}

At their Shop nearly opposite the Old South Meeting-House, BOSTON.

A compleat Assortment of cream-coloured, China, Glass, Delph and Stone Ware.

ALSO,

BEST Hyson and Bohea Tea	Best English and this Country Loaf Sugar
Coffee Pepper	Double refin'd ditto
Allspice Ginger	Brown Sugars by the Barrel or less
Chocolate by the Box or single Pound	Currants Raisins
Best Kippen's Snuff	Oatmeal Flour Rice
Flour of Mustard	Nutmegs Mace
Poland Starch	Cinnamon Cloves
Redwood Logwood	Choice Florence Oyl
Copperas Allum	Salt Petre
Brimstone	Best French Indigo
T. D. 18 Inch Pipes	&c. &c.

N. B. A small Assortment of English Goods, All the above will be sold very low for Cash, with proper Allowances made to those that sell again,

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TO BE SOLD BY

Isaac Winslow, Jun.

At the lowest Store South Side of King-Street,

New Philadelphia Flour, superfine ditto in Barrels and Half Barrels, English Loaf Sugar by Hogshead or Loaf, Bohea Tea by Chest, Half Chest, or smaller Quantity, New England Rum, Melasses, Pepper by Bag or smaller Quantity, &c.

☞ Those Persons who have not yet discharged their Debts due to the Estate of the late *Joshua Winslow*, Esq; are once more requested to make Payment, as they would void Trouble.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Jonathan Williams, jun.

An Elegant Assortment of superfine and other

BROAD CLOTHS,

With proper Linings & Trimmings, compleatly matched by the Makers in England—Which are to be Sold, together with a neat Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS in general, at his Shop in Ann-Street, below the Draw-Bridge, and directly opposite the Drum Maker's, at the head of Barrett's Wharff, at the very lowest Rates, for

READY MONEY ONLY.

Those Persons who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on the best Usage, and the Obligation gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLICK VENDUE,

Part of a Tract of Land lying in Oxford; 146 Acres in Dudley; Part of a Tract of Land lying in Killingsly in the Colony of Connecticut; also an undivided Part of a Tract of Land in Athol, near Petersham, at the Publick House of William Ca—, Innholder in said Dudley, absolutely the 18th of November Instant.

N. B. The exact Right of said Dudley's Interest will be ascertained at the Time of Sale.

IRISH LINNENS.

A Very large Assortment of IRISH LINNENS, is just imported in the Ship Thomas, Capt. Brown, by

Samuel Eliot,

Consisting of all Widths and Prices,

Purchased on the best Terms,

And will be sold remarkably cheap,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square,

Just above the Market,

Where may be also had on the most moderate Terms,

A great Variety of English and India Goods.

FYAL WINES.

TO BE SOLD

A few Pipes of choice FYAL WINE, enquire of Samuel Bradstreet, North Side Town Dock.

TO BE SOLD,

By Ralph Fisher,

Opposite the Governor's,

A Number of Clothier's Shears newly Imported, with Clother's Jack Cards, Wool Cards and Cotton Cards, Ground Redwood, Madder, and all Sorts of Dye Goods, Hay Seeds of all Sorts, the best of French Indigo, and the best of Spanish Florarento for Mazareen Blues, Cotton Wool and Indigo, *never without.*

STOLEN or STRAY'd on the 25th of October, from the Pasture of Cotton Tufts, Esq; in Weymouth, a black Mare, about 4 Years old, Trots all, with a large white streak in her Forehead, has a large Main, thick Neck, and full Breast, looks much like a Dutch Horse, lately bro't from Nova-Scotia: Whoever will bring or give information of the said Mare so that the Owner may have her again, shall be handsomely Rewarded, by Mr. John Bishop, of Medford, or Cotton Tufts, of Weymouth.

Wanted in a small Family,

A Maid Servant, that understands House Work, and plain Cooking; such an one that can be well recommended, may know further, by applying to Edes & Gill.

The Subscriber one of the Executors to the last Will and Testament of *Temple Decoffon*, late of Boston, deceased, ONCE MORE desires all those who have any Demands on the Estate of the deceased, to leave the same at his Shop opposite the West Door of the Town-House: Those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to,

PETER ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD, All the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of the following, viz. His late Mansion-House, near Bull's Wharf, together with all the Stores, Shop and Wharf adjoining the same, which is attended with many Advantages.—A House and Land adjoining to Purchase-Street, near Capt. Tilestone's.—A House and Land in Summer-street, at present occupied by Mrs. Griffin.—A Piece of Land at West Boston, near Mr Inches's Rope-walk. For Particulars enquire of said ROBERTS.

WOOL-CARDS.

James Foster,

CARD-MAKER from *LONDON*,

Makes in the neatest and best Manner, & has

And has now ready for Sale at his Shop opposite the Province-House, Boston.

ALL the different Kinds of Cards made in Great-Britain, such as Wool, Cotton, Clothiers, Scribbling, Stock and Tow Cards, which he will warrant to be preferable to any imported, & will sell them at Twenty-two Shillings by the single Dozen and Twenty Shillings by the Hogshead, which is as cheap as the first Cost in London.

South-Kingston, September 27, 1771.

BY Order of the Hon. James Helme, Esq; one of the Assistant Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature in and throughout the Colony of Rhode-Island, &c. to me directed, the Creditors of Robert Potter of Charlestown, in the County of King's County, in the Colony aforesaid, Shopkeeper, are hereby Advertised, that the said Robert Potter hath preferred his Petition to the said Justice, praying the Benefit of the Law for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, and Leave to surrender all his Estate, both Real and Personal, for the Use of his Creditors, and hath thereto annexed an Inventory of his Estate, together with a List of his Debts, and to whom due, and hath taken the Oath by Law prescribed, all which is filed of Record: And the said Creditors are hereby Notified to appear by themselves or Attornies, before the Justices of said Court, at the Court-House in South-Kingstown, on the second Tuesday of January next, to ascertain their Demands and nominate Commissioners, or otherwise to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted. DANIEL RODMAN, Clerk.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street* 1771.